

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, *June 1, 1748.*

PETERSBURGH, February 28.

WE have received Advice that the Knees Reppin is arrived at Mittau, and was upon the point of entering Lithuania with the second column of auxiliaries. The empress has granted this general 18000 rubles per annum, during his command of those troops. General baron Bretlach, ambassador from the court of Vienna, has notified to the court, that the empress queen, having resolved to join a body of her troops to the Russian auxiliaries, had honoured him with the command; and that the orders he had received on that subject would oblige him soon to depart for Germany. The princes Schaafsma and Tritbetkoy, the young prince de Kourakin (only son of the grand chamberlain) and the three sons of the late feldt-marshal prince de Galiozin, all officers of the guard, and many other young noblemen and officers, have obtain'd her imperial majesty's permission to make the campaign, in quality of volunteers, in the Low Countries.

Hamburg, March 15. The following letter has been received here from a German officer employ'd in the Russian auxiliary corps, dated at Kycydany in Samogitia, five German miles from Knowna, the 28th of February.

"This comes by the way of Koningsberg and Dantzick, to inform you, that two regiments of our van guard arriv'd yesterday at this Place. If ever march was painful and difficult, ours must be justly deem'd so: We have hitherto seen nothing but roads near impassable, by a prodigious depth of snow, besides the severe frosts common in this climate and season. But all this would be supportable, had we any thing to cover us in the night; on the contrary we laid in the snow the last three succeeding nights. All that we could do was to send our Cosaques in search of wood, with which we made as great Fires as possible. To-morrow we shall continue our march from hence, to make room for others. We shall take the route of Willeja, and have already sent a detachment before to mark out the road, and place pickets at certain distances with pine-branches. The ways have been so bad, that we have for many days together not march'd above two German miles; the horses and carriages almost every minute being set fast in the snow and ice. The Jews have brought us provisions in many places, but make such advantage of our need, that for some of their commodities they have nearly received their weight in gold. We all pray to be relieved as soon as possible from our present embarrassment, and therefore shall neglect no opportunity of pursuing the march, in order to arrive at the place of our destination; which will be some time first, if it be judged of by the slowness of our pace hitherto; since we arriv'd the 16th at the first village on the Polish territories; and from that time have not advanc'd twenty five German miles. We hope soon, however, to move with more ease and advantage, &c. &c.

Antwerp, March 19. We have begun to proceed, by way of military execution, against those who have neglected to pay the capitation tax imposed by the King's orders. We expect every day from Brussels, Ghent, and Dendermonde, a convoy of provisions and ammunition. Troops arrive here daily, as well as in the neighbourhood of Mechlin, Louvain, &c. and we learn from Dankirk, that the Irish and Scotch regiments which were quarter'd along the coast are in march. An express is just pass'd thro' this city, going to the Hague with dispatches from the court of Spain, said to be of great importance.

Amsterdam, March 21. The account of admiral Schryver's falling in with a French fleet, is reduced to one ship taken by him, which, with some English prizes, has been sent into Plymouth.

Hague, March 8. Major-General Haddick assembled a few days ago a great Number of Waggon's, and carried off about 550 Bomb-shells, and 600 twenty-four Pound Balls from the Glacis of Bergen-op-Zoom, without the Loss of a Man, tho' the Ramparts were all lighted, and the Garrison under Arms in Expectation of a Surprise.

Hague, March 12. His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland arriv'd here, in perfect health, on saturday evening. The four plenipotentiaries of the state took their leave of their High Mightinesses last friday, and are now upon the road for Aix la Chapelle.

Hague, March 15. This day the council of state presented a petition to the States-General for the sum of 1,700,000 florins for the subsistence of the Russian troops. Count Chavanné left this place yesterday, in order to repair to Aix la Chapelle.

An extract of a letter from a foreign minister at the Hague, dated March 12.

"It is impossible to tell exactly when the conferences at Aix la Chapelle will be opened, it being an incontestable fact, that none of the powers in war have yet agreed upon any of the principal articles which are to be the basis of a general peace. There are, on the contrary, more machinations and contrivances on foot than ever; each party is labouring to detach an ally from the adverse side by means of a separate peace. France and Spain, who are in a great degree pursuing the same views, are not less distrustful of one another, than if they were on contrary parties. These two crowns, together with that of Great Britain, make offers to each other which appear general, but which in reality are intended to procure a separate peace, either between England and Spain, or between the former and France. If either of these schemes can be accomplished, the contractors may boast of having gained as extraordinary a point as even his Prussian majesty, and may be under little anxiety about the consequences of the war.

As it will not be possible, at present especially, to bring about an accommodation, either separate or general, unless the Austrian succession forms the band of it; it has been remarked, that in all the conferences which have been held at Versailles, it has scarce ever been mov'd to make any propositions to the court of Vienna, in order to draw the empress queen to a separate peace. It is very true, that France and Spain conceived an idea of this about two months ago, and some plans were drawn up relating thereto, which were sent from Paris to Madrid; but after a thorough examination thereof, the thing was look'd upon as impracticable, for divers important reasons, three of which we are assured are as follow: 1st, Because it was apprehended that his Prussian majesty would have taken umbrage, and entertained some jealousy at such a proceeding; and it consequently might have been a means of uniting that monarch with the house of Austria, and of putting them both upon turning their forces against France and Spain. 2dly, The entering into these measures would not have reimburs'd France and Spain the expences of a fresh war, which this would probably have occasioned; neither would it have secured the conquests which his most christian majesty has made in the Low Countries, nor procure an establishment for Don Philip. And, 3dly, As it was propos'd by this plan entirely to abrogate the treaty of Worms, and only to restore the duchy of Savoy to the king of Sardinia, it was presum'd that for the sake of the subsidies which that prince would receive from Great Britain, he would adhere still more firmly to the party he is engag'd in, and would perhaps be better enabled to make a powerful diversion in Provence, which the Genoise, it's believ'd, will never be powerful enough to prevent."

Paris, March 13. We expect the campaign in Flanders to open very soon, and that it will begin with a battle, the event of which will greatly alter the negotiations of the congress.

Paris, March 15. Count St. Severin took leave of his majesty yesterday, being immediately to set out for Aix la Chapelle.

Hague, March 24. They write from Aix la Chapelle, that count Caunitz Ribner, the earl of Sandwich, count Bentick, and mynheer Hasselaer are arriv'd there; and as the other ministers are expected soon; 'tis thought the congress will be open'd shortly.

LONDON.